

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

Private dispatches received in Wheeling last evening announce the return to Huntersville, Randolph County, of the expedition under Gen. Averill recently sent out by Gen. Kelley. Gen. Averill's route extended through the Counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier. He destroyed the salt-peter works in Pendleton, and drove Jackson out of Pocahontas, pursuing him to Greenbrier, near the White Sulphur Springs. At Rocky Gap he encountered the forces of General Jones and Colonel Patton, and had a severe action, in which he lost about one hundred men killed and wounded, including several officers. Gen. Averill brought in quite a number of prisoners, including many officers. He destroyed Camp "Northwest," with a large amount of camp equipment, stores, &c. A later dispatch states that during the late action between Gen. Averill's forces at Rocky Gap, Capt. Baron von Koenig, A. D. C., on Gen. Averill's staff, was killed, while leading an attack on the enemy's right, and Capt. Ewing of King's Battery, and Major McNally of the 2d Virginia Regiment, were both badly wounded.

It seems that the Rebels did not long enjoy that wonderful haul of Union gunboats in the Rappahannock—the Satellite and Reliance. On Wednesday Gen. Kilpatrick went down and quietly destroyed the boats, the enemy's cavalry ineffectually shelling. The boats were only small tugs, of no force and no importance—yet Richmond got jolly over the "important capture."

The New-Orleans correspondent of the *Boston Traveler*, under date of Aug. 23, refutes the repeated assertions of the Rebel papers that many of the soldiers of the army of Gen. Banks were dying from yellow fever. On the contrary, the correspondent states that good health prevailed both in the army and in the City of New-Orleans.

The draft in the Third District was concluded yesterday, by drawing 155 names from 915 ballots in the 14th Ward, of Brooklyn, and 169 names from 915 ballots in the Nineteenth Ward. This fulfills the draft to the first nine Congressional Districts of New-York, including the Counties of Richmond, Queens, Suffolk, Kings, and New-York.

Our correspondence from New-Orleans is up to the 25th. All was quiet—no war news.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Our readers will remember that the iron works of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, near Lancaster, were destroyed by the Rebels in their late raid in Pennsylvania. When Jenkins appeared in that region with his cavalry, some Copperheads hastened to point out his property and beg the Rebel general to destroy it. Infamously Jenkins then had some men saddle horses that he might steal at the same time. Jenkins descended the horses, and professed if they were given to spare the buildings. They were given up. This was on a Tuesday. On Thursday the Rebel Gen. Early appeared and ordered the destruction of the works. The manager, remonstrated, and called to mind the stipulation made on Tuesday with Gen. Jenkins. Gen. Early replied that Stevens had been active against the Confederacy and had done the cause more harm than any other man in Congress, and they would therefore make an example of him. He regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in Libby," said the manager. "No, Sir," said the General, "I would hang him on the spot and divide his bones and send them to the several States as souvenirs." The order was given to remove all the wagons, iron, tools, and whatever would be useful to the army. The work of destruction was then commenced. The large machine furnaces, black forges, a puddling mill, the rolling-mill, saw-mill, two steam ships, steamboats, wagon-houses, and sheds were reduced to ashes. Now, will any Copperhead paper in this traitor-cursed country dare to publish these facts? It will only give them place, they are welcome to cry "Abolitionism" at Stevens until they are hoarse. What, if instead of an iron foundry, Stevens's property had consisted of a thousand slaves? Who would have hesitated then?

The Habeas Corpus business is becoming lively. In the Supreme Court on Thursday, the following cases came up: Michael Cox, a member of the Irish New-York Cavalry deserted from that regiment and enlisted himself and accepted as a substitute for a conscript in Boston, Mass. He was arrested by Provost Marshal Nugent as a deserter, and a habeas corpus issued by Justice White directing the Provost-Marshal to produce the body. The point taken by the counsel for the Provost-Marshal, Samuel J. Olney, esq., is precisely the same point taken by him on the return to the habeas corpus before Mr. Justice Leonard in the Supreme Court, in the case of Barrett, by way of jurisdiction, but Justice White has come to a contrary conclusion from the one arrived at by Justice Leonard. The decision in the above matter is that the Supreme Court of the City of New-York has no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the application. The proceedings were therefore discontinued.

The Copperhead Ticket in Minnesota is as follows:

Gov. Governor.....H. P. WELLS of Hennepin Co.  
Secretary of State.....A. P. WELCH of Goodhue Co.  
Attorney-General.....H. MCKINLEY of Fillmore Co.  
Treasurer.....PETER WILKES of La Salle Co.  
Attorney-General.....W. H. CHASE of Ramsey Co.  
Chief Justice.....HUGO PATRICK.

Our correspondent says: "The Convention could not possibly have placed a weaker ticket in the field. Their chance for Governor is a very ordinary man, of whom no use in the State save 'old settlers' has ever heard. It is safe to predict that even they will not hear of him after November. Democrats universally admit that there is no hope of success with such a ticket and platform. They even denounce the Convention in toto, and an effort has been made and is now going on to elect another Convention and place decent men, at least, upon the ticket. The Republican majority in the State is 4 to 6, but this year it is estimated that it will range between 15,000 and 20,000."

Writes of election, dated Aug. 26, for a Judge of the First Judicial District of Virginia, composed of the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, &c., were received yesterday by Mr. E. G. Staples, Chief Clerk to the Assistant Quartermaster, to be forwarded to the Sheriff of the different counties in the District, for an election to be held on Monday, Sept. 20, to supply the place of Richard B. Baker, who has failed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

In the Supreme Court, on Thursday, before Justices Leonard, James Collins, William Dugan, Patrick Doran, Allen Grey, and William S. Hendrickson were brought up on writs of habeas corpus, the petitioners in each case claiming to be infants and exhibiting without the consent of their parents. All of them except Hendrickson were discharged, he being returned to his custody and the writ discharged.

A thin Democratic Convention was held in Massachusetts on Thursday. Henry W. Paine made a speech, for which he was nominated for Governor in place of John A. Andrew. Thomas F. Plunkett was nominated to go on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. The obsequies were concluded by reading a lot of resolutions.

In the case of Barrett, Marshal Nugent having failed to show cause why an attachment should not be issued, Justice Leonard, on Thursday morning, ordered an attachment to be issued.

The mails of the Africa reached us last night. A summary of her news has already been published.

The June from Liverpool, Aug. 20, also arrived here yesterday. Her news has been anticipated.

The panic in stocks has been of greater magnitude and of a more excited character. The market has been exceedingly heavy and weak, every hour showing a greater decline. The money market exhibiting increased stringency has accentuated the decline, and the negotiation for loaning the Government \$50,000,000 has contributed to the same result. Closing prices show a general decline of about 7 per cent on railway shares, and three of the leading fancy stocks are declined 10 to 15 per cent. Government stocks were quoted a little lower, but the only sales were of certificates of indebtedness at 101 for the old, and 102 for the new. Sterling exchange opened at 125, but advanced, with light sales, as gold advanced—closing at 125. Prices closed at about 2 1/2. Importers were induced to buy, expecting a reaction soon. Freight rates are rather dull, and rates are lower for grain to Liverpool in home bottoms, but firmer in neutral ones. At the meeting of bank officers, Mr. Chase submitted a proposition on the part of Mr. Chase for a loan of \$50,000,000. The meeting unanimously resolved to take the loan. The amount is to be placed to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately. He is to draw for the money as he may require during the months of September, October, and November. The banks are to receive 5 per cent on the whole amount from the time when it is placed to the Secretary's credit until they are reimbursed by one-year Treasury notes, bearing 5 per cent interest, made a legal tender for all purposes. It is expected that the Boston banks will take \$10,000,000, and the Philadelphia banks \$5,000,000, and some loans are made as high as \$100,000. Many of the weak stock speculators found difficulty in supplying their wants, but the old established commission firms could borrow at 5 per cent, but as a general thing, are not in want. The gold market has been excited, and considerable activity has prevailed. The market opened at 124 1/2, but rose at one time to 124 1/2, fell afterward to 123, and closed at 123 1/2.

On the second page we give the last of the names drawn in Queen's County and Brooklyn. Also a paper on Napoleon III. and Mexico. The third page is occupied by local items.

The Young Men's Mass Meeting at Syracuse yesterday was a spirited affair. Sharp and excellent resolutions were adopted, and several patriotic speeches were made. A synopsis of the proceedings will be found in another column.

We have a meagre but good dispatch from California. The vote was very full, and the Union majority everywhere promises to be large. In San Francisco it was thought the Union majority would reach 7,000. This was on the day of election (Wednesday). At this writing we have no later dispatches.

We publish this morning an interesting and important letter from Judge Bond, of Maryland, in relation to negro enlistments in a loyal Slave State. The view of the subject he presents is novel and forcible, and can hardly fail to arrest the attention of the Administration and the country. It is understood, indeed, that the Secretary of War and General Schenck are desirous of adopting the policy advocated in this letter.

Another case of habeas corpus was brought up and decided in the Superior Court yesterday. The facts in the case were identical with those in which Judge Leonard, a few days ago, gave a decision adverse to the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Allen v. Booth*. Judge White, however, holds, it seems, with that decision, and the proceedings were discharged. So far Judge Leonard stands alone in disregarding the law, as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

## LUCIUS ROBINSON.

The failure of the Union State Convention to nominate the present Controller of our State Finances is a public misfortune, because of the lesson it reads to public functionaries in general. Mr. Olcott is as capable, as worthy and as incorruptible as Mr. Robinson; and yet the substitution of the former for the latter will be rightly regarded as an admonition to all controllers of the public purse-strings not to be too inflexibly rigid in taking care that no dollar of public money is paid out without a full dollar's worth of value received having been given for it.

Some seven or eight years have now elapsed since Mr. Robinson entered upon public life by accepting a seat in the Assembly. Engrossed in his studies and labors as a lawyer, he had previously been content to discharge faithfully the duties of a private citizen. A Democrat by conviction as well as natural bias, he had acted with the party so named until the question of consigning the Federal Territories to Slave or preserving them to Free Labor arose, when he naturally and necessarily took the side of Free Labor and was designated a Republican. He was in the early prime of his intellectual maturity and vigor when office sought him; and he has given the best years of his life to the public service. Should his present retirement be final, he will leave to his children a record of which kings might be proud.

Serving in the Legislature when corruption ran riot there, its emissaries never ventured to approach him. They knew from the outset by an unerring instinct that he was a man to be carefully let alone. They never thought of employing him as a "conduit," or getting his legal "opinion" of the merits of their job, or any of the ingenious devices whereby lawyers in office seek to reconcile Rascality with Respectability. Had he been summoned before an Investigating Committee at the close of his legislative career, it is probable that his testimony as to the corruption that polluted the Capitol would have been less valuable and conclusive than that of any other member. If each had told all he knew, it certainly would.

Two years ago the Union State Convention presented Mr. Robinson as a candidate for Controller. The office needed such a man; it sought him; an overwhelming majority affirmed his fitness; and he has since discharged its duties without fear or favor. No holder of a bogus claim has either expected or received compliance at his hands; no man who sought to enrich himself at the public expense has counted on being aided by his partiality or friendship. And, on the other hand, no man who had a just and honest claim has had to await the Controller's convenience or leisure. We have not a doubt that the State Debt is this hour half a Million Dollars less than it would have been with an average man in the Controller's office during the last two years.

Why, then, is he not re-nominated? We answer: For the same reason that Mr. Dennison, his predecessor, was not, and Mr. Olcott, his successor, if he does his whole duty, as we doubt not he will, will not be. It is one

of the worst features of popular government, that vigorous fidelity to the public interest in pecuniary matters must always be evinced at the cost and peril of the functionality who dare be thus conscientious. The tax-payers are remiss, scattered, ignorant, careless; the tax-consumers are on hand at nominating conventions, keen as hawks, and know all the ropes. Saving is always invidious, grudging, paltry; while spending is generous, lordly, magnificent. If a legislator wants to be popular and have "troops of friends," let him vote to raise everybody's salary and pass every-body's bills: if he fears any grumbling on the part of his constituents, let him vote against levying the requisite taxes to meet the lavish expenditure thus inaugurated, and he will be all right.

Of course, no one openly opposes the re-nomination of a faithful functionary because of his fidelity. None are so green as that. But his locality is wrong, even if a candidate or so has to be started on purpose; or there is an irresistible demand for a "new ticket;" or he has made too many enemies; or some other dodge is tried to subvert the purpose. We have seen too many faithful men shelved on some of these pretenses. A capable despot like either Napoleon never parts with such a functionary as Mr. Robinson, and so is never swindled in his accounts; democracies are less discerning and less vigilant.

Of course a strong and sound man is always put forward against such a faithful servant of the State when he is to be run out, for none other will answer. The wire-workers against him are too shrewd not to know this. But the change is nevertheless an unwholesome one. The plausible but rotten claim which the outgoing functionary has thoroughly investigated and "knows like a book," makes its bow to his successor newly whitewashed and looking as innocent as a lamb. The fabricators and engineers of all manner of pretexts for getting them arms into the Treasury have a virgin soil to work upon. Frequent, needless changes in such offices as our Controller's are injurious *per se*, and should be avoided. Yet for the last fifteen or twenty years, we have had a new Controller about as often as we could. It is not the interest of the tax-payers that this should continue.

## A COPPERHEAD CYCLOPEDIA.

The Messrs. Appleton of this city have recently published the second volume of a work which they choose to call "The American Annual Cyclopædia." It is our unpleasant duty to say that the work is in no proper sense of the term, "American." It discusses some American subjects, but it discusses them in a tone hostile to the spirit, to the institutions, and even to the existence of the American Republic. It professes to deal with passing events; with subjects on which strict impartiality—in the historical sense of the word—is difficult. Yet in order to preserve its value as a work of general reference, it must approach if it does not tally attain that perfection; must exhibit a reasonable fairness, if not an absolute impartiality. In articles relating to the Rebellion, no rigorous test ought not perhaps to be applied. Facts should be fairly dealt with, but a leaning to the side of the Government, to the cause of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom might be pardoned, because it is impossible that a loyal American should not be so biased. If, therefore, the general tone of the book were avowed to be the Rebellion, no one would complain.

But what shall be said when the contrary of this appears; when, instead of a just regard for the Government, this "American" Cyclopædia betrays on almost every page its sympathy with the Rebellion? Worse even than that; it must be said that the work which the Appletons have thus fraudulently entitled American, is filled with the most offensive partisanship of the Rebel cause; with scandalous assaults upon the Government, and with reckless misrepresentation of its policy and acts.

It sets out with a recognition of the Rebel Confederacy—going an arrow's flight beyond what England or France has yet ventured. This Republic is treated in two separate articles, each in its alphabetical place; "Confederate States," and "United States." In the articles on the "Confederate Army" and "Army of the United States;" on the "Confederate Congress" and "Congress U. S.;" on the "Confederate Navy" and "Navy United States;" in a voluminous article on "Army Operations" and indeed throughout the book, the style of the *London Times* and the *Richmond Examiner* is adopted. In speaking of troops, positions, &c., it is "Confederate" always on one side, "Federal" on the other. Such phrases as "Union" or "National" or "United States" nowhere occur, nor is the word "Rebel" nowhere used to designate those properly so called. The most studious deference to the Rebellion is everywhere observed, and for aught that could be learned from this Cyclopædia the Rebellion is entitled to as much consideration and respect as the Republic itself.

The article on the "Confederate States" informs us that

"These States possess all their peculiar products of sugar, cotton, and tobacco, which are an inexhaustible source of wealth, and enable them to be consumers of the productions of all the other States."

This is affirmed, he it remarked, (in an annual cyclopædia) of the year 1862, when those products have had to give place to corn for support of the Rebel army, and to prove it, the census statistics of tobacco, cotton and sugar for the year 1860 are quoted! That is to say, it is not a careless inaccuracy, but an intentional imposition practiced upon the reader—a part and an example of the general system of deception throughout the book in favor of the Rebellion.

The article on the United States embraces an extended discussion of political affairs for the year 1862; a discussion most extraordinary in its character. From beginning to end it is an attack upon the conduct and measures of the Administration, and of the Republican party, abounding in misstatements, and infused with a pro-Slavery bitterness which has scarcely been exceeded by the most violent and disloyal newspapers. Though we have no space to quote a tenth of the passages we had marked, we select a few of them to show the temper and spirit of the article. Take for in-

stance this account of the rise and progress of the Republican party:

"These known as Anti-Slavery men had a distinct political organization, and took a position in the rear of the former [the Abolitionists]. They held a similar opinion relative to the powers of the Federal Government over the institutions of the States, but devoted their efforts to defeat the operations of the law for the recovery of fugitives, to aid the slave in escaping from his servitude, to thwart on every occasion, if possible, all measures tending to promote the interests of slaveholders, and to persuade persons tenderly conscientious that slavery was a sin which it was their duty to exterminate, and that the black man was the equal of the white man."

"The progress of these views now was more rapid; Slavery was attacked in both Senate and House of Congress at every available point. To satisfy the scruples of the citizen who knew his duty, of non-interference under the Constitution, and the slings of a conscience called to order under a belief that citizenship with a slaveholder was a sin, the principle of a 'higher law' was proclaimed, which relieved the conscience from the obligations of the Federal Constitution!"

"At length, by the Presidential election of 1860, the administration of the Federal Government was put into the hands of the Anti-Slavery party. Such had been the bitter words of the contest that seven of the extreme Southern States took steps immediately to withdraw from the Union."

The Republican party is thus completely identified with the "Anti-Slavery party" and the objects of its political existence are gravely declared to be such as are set forth in the first quoted extract. For the final ornament of the picture, the Southern States are depicted as rushing off in a passion with the result of an election which they had plotted to bring about, and the fore-ordained issue of which they did not wait to learn before calling Secession Conventions.

The article proceeds to say that Secession nevertheless would have been a failure from the start had the Republican party and President chosen to deny their purpose to interfere with the "domestic institutions" of the South; but "they preserved a moody silence and defied the consequences." The whole ultimate responsibility for the Rebellion is thus charged upon this party and the President of the country. Its platform, and the repeated declarations of the President in affirmation of its cardinal principles are nowhere referred to, nor their existence acknowledged.

Remark also the statement of a subsequent paragraph, that President Lincoln's recommendation that the United States should co-operate with the States in aid of gradual emancipation was a "direct and positive interference with the domestic institutions of the South;" and the following endorsement of the Border State address to the President in July:

"This, therefore, was the direct and positive interference with the domestic institutions of the South, which was the desire of all. Three months before the war, the expression of Congress at the session of July, 1861, had passed away, and the Government advanced step by step, to a proclamation of emancipation. Still an apparent or real resistance thus to advance was manifested on the part of the President. His own declarations show that a most extreme pressure was put upon him to cause the use of his power for the destruction of Slavery."

The effect of the reply of President Lincoln to a letter which is here described as "charges against the President in the name of twenty millions of people" of which he "took notice," is thus presented:

"It had the effect for the moment of reviving the confidence of that portion of the people not adherents to Abolitionism as such, that in spite of the 'progress' the war would yet be conducted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union of the States. The Anti-Slavery man [that is, the Republican party, as above defined] were backed. Their bitter and unpopulous denunciations of the Administration, from the strictly Anti-Slavery views and conscientious motives, from the 'Reconstruction' and 'emancipation' of the Government, as 'Reconstruction' and 'emancipation' was already—only a means, to break out again with the cry of 'Reconstruction' to give another turn to the screw, UNDER WHICH THE PRESIDENT WAS WRITING."

Nor do we yet reach the climax.

"The Administration was now completely on an Anti-Slavery platform. The extreme Abolitionists had grown from a small handful to a mighty host, and held the sword and the point of the nation in their hands."

"The small handful" of "extreme Abolitionists" can refer to none but the Garrisonians, whose views and purposes are thus described in another part of the article:

"These known as radical Abolitionists in the Northern States held the same opinion relative to the Constitution of the United States [that it was a Pro-Slavery instrument], and for this reason they denounced it as 'a covenant with death and a league with hell' [which is incorrectly quoted]. In their view disunion immediate and complete was the only feasible means by which to be released from its obligations."

And that is the platform which the readers of this Cyclopædia are asked to believe the Administration and the Republican party, "holding the sword and the point of the nation in their hands," stand upon—the platform of Disunion, immediate and complete. The writer knows well that Disunion is not to-day and has not been since the beginning of the war, the platform even of the Garrisonians, yet he charges it here on the whole Republican party and on the President himself.

With such an example of its decorum and fairness we dismiss this article. Its whole purpose and tendency are to incite disloyalty to the Government, and to prepare the public mind for a peace on the basis of recognition of the independence of the Rebel Confederacy. Nor does it stand alone. The reader will find articles on the "Congress, U. S.," on "Army operations," on "Slaves"—the only title under which negroes are discussed at all—and on other not less important topics, all pervaded by a spirit and defiled by fraudulent statements similar to those we have exposed above. In the heat of political dispute they would be disgraceful, and they surely are not to be tolerated in a work which above all others ought to be free from partisan temper.

## BLACKS AND BIBLES.

Our readers may remember that some months ago we announced the departure of the Rev. M. D. Hoge, from Richmond for London, his object being to beg a donation of Bibles for a Confederacy which, by its self-solation from the printing-presses of the North, suddenly found its supply of Bibles limited. The Rev. Dr. Hoge has arrived in London, and has made his appeal to the British and Foreign Bible Society. We have now a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hoge to the *Richmond Presbyterian*, announcing that he has procured a supply of Bibles, which will be sent over immediately. But this Doctor of Slaveholding Divinity has had trouble. Some impertinent person told the Directors of the Society that the Blacks in the Slave States, which the Reverend Doctor represented, are not allowed to read the sacred Scriptures, or, for that matter, anything else; and that it is an extremely lofty misdemeanor to teach a slave to read the Word of God at all. Wherefore came boisterous to the Doctor, when he appeared before the Committee. Sun-

dry members insisted upon discussing what the Reverend gentleman calls "the everlasting topic." But Hoge was not to be harassed with impunity in that way. He says that he made "a long address," and as he admits that it was long, we may presume that it was very long indeed. The Committee, to use a vulgar expression, "caved in." They could not listen to Hoge forever, and they voted the Bibles! They preferred believing his absurd talk about "the evangelization of the slaves"—"sermons" Hoge called them—they gave him any number of Bibles, and with a plenty of blessings, bade him go about his business!

Hoge says that this grant is "unlogged by any stipulations," and that he has letters from the Managers of the Society which prove that the donation has been made with a full understanding that Blacks are not to share, except by mere incidence, in its benefits. This transfers our indignation—or is it contempt rather which we feel?—from Hoge, who is an insignificant person, to the Directors, who are magnificent personages. We must speak plainly. Suppose that the King of Dahomey had sent for Bibles! The Committee must have painted and blood-smeared lenientaries. A grand confab ensued. "But we understand," says the Chairman of the Committee, mildly, "that his Majesty is unfortunately addicted to human sacrifices—kills a great many people upon every holiday—does he propose, if we will give him an invoice of Bibles carefully translated into the Dahomey tongue, to give up these unpleasant amusements?" The answer probably would be: "He does not. He considers a Bible to be a handy thing to have in the house—very good against fevers—excellent to secure victory when he goes to battle. He regards it as next in value to beads, muskets, calico, and gunpowder." Whereupon the Committee solemnly resolved to send the Bibles without asking any more questions!

Slaveholding is a great blunder, but there is not a man upon that London Committee who does not also profess, at least, to consider it as a great crime. Now, if the Doctor had come before them, and had plainly said: "We want Bibles, but we do not intend to read them, our purpose being simply to make a request which shall appear respectable in the eyes of the world—we want Bibles, but we do not intend to permit a majority of our population to read them"—we doubt if the gentlemen would have voted the sacred volumes in any great numbers. The whole thing was hugger-mugger in a way very savory of secret cotton. That is, if Hoge tells the truth—which is by no means certain.

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